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ABSTRACT

Major books and articles written on higher education research in China are included in a partaially annotated bibliography containing approximately 500 items. The selected books are categorized into 10 subject areas (research methods, theories and policies, reforms in higher education, faculty, teaching methods, moral education for college students, psychology of students, administration and management, admission and job assignment, and history of higher education). The articles have two additional categories, teacher education and scientific research. The selection of literature dates back to 1978, and is organized in three chapters. Chapter 1 sets forth a brief review of research on higher education in recent China (research organizations for higher education, publications on higher education, the idea guiding researchers in education science, subjects of research, cultivation of researchers for higher education, and problems concerning research on higher education). Chapter 2 is a selected and annotated bibliography of major books published in the field since 1978 with the title and a brief summary of the content presented in Chinese and English. Chapter 3 lists selected articles published in academic journals and newspapers. For each entry, a bibliographical description is given in English and then in Chinese. An appendix provides a list of periodicals quoted in the bibliography. (SM)

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HIGHER EDUCATION RESEARCH IN CHINA

An Annotated Bibliography

Zhang Guocai

高等教育研究在中国

著作选编

張 国才 編

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HIGHER EDUCATION RESEARCH IN CHINA

An Annotated Bibliography

Zhang Guocai

R.I.H.E. International Publication Series No.2

PREFACE

The friendship of our Research Institute for Higher Education (RIHE) at Hiroshima University with the Institute of Higher Education Science at Xiamen University, China, started in 1986, when Professor Kazuyuki Kitamura of the RIHE visited Xiamen University. In the following year, Professor Pan Maoyuan of Xiamen University attended at one of our International Seminars, and his insightful presentation about higher education in China helped us recognize the significant developments in his country. Since then a few members of the two institions have exchanged visits, deepening mutual understanding with each other.

It was felt in the process that the friendship should be transformed into cooperation for a concrete academic achievement. It was suggested that as an initial step research on higher education undertaken in China may be surveyed by the staff of the Institute at Xiamen University. To our knowledge such information is scarce not only in Japan but also in most part of the world outside China. Moreover, we were told that such a survey would be useful even among scholars in China. The draft would be printed and distributed by the RIHE at Hiroshima University as one of its International Publication Series.

Our first cooperation project started in this way. At the Institute of Higher Education Science at Xiamen University, Mr. Zhang Guocai, Lecturer at the Institute, has so ably compiled the bibliography and wrote a very concise review of the literature. The draft was edited for printing at the RIHE-Hiroshima University by Dr. Motohisa Kaneko, Associate Professor, with assistance by Mr. Li Chunsheng, a graduate student. Mr. Yutaka Ohtsuka of the National Institute for Education, Ms. Yan Li and Ms. Mariko Sakamoto of Hiroshima University also extended valuable help. The fruit of these efforts is this book.

I finally would like to express my gratitude to Professor Pan for his dedicated effort for our cooperation. It is my sincere hope that this volume would contribute to the understanding of the issues in Chinese higher education both in and outside of China.

Masao Seki

Professor and Director
Research Institute for Higher Education
Hiroshima University
Japan

PREFACE

Although research in higher education in China only recently took its first steps, it has made a remarkable development. It was 1978 when the first research institute for higher education science was established; within ten years research institutes or academic units dedicated for the study have been established in three out of every four provinces, or in half of the nation's colleges and universities. These institutions are staffed by thousands of full-time researchers who have published numerous books as well as thousands of articles in the more than three-hundred academic journals of higher education. However, for those living outside China most of the fruits of this research have remained unfamiliar. It was unfortunate for international exchange and understanding in the field of higher education.

The Institute of Higher Education Science at Xiamen University where I am working and the Research Institute for Higher Education at Hiroshima University of Japan have joined in friendship through mutual visiting and information exchange since 1986. The RIHE at Hiroshima University has kindly suggested that a select bibliography of the literature in the field of higher education be published in both Chinese and English for circulation in the world, which will be of great significance.

It should be noted that due to constraints for publication the selection in this volume was limited and represents only a small part of research activities undertaken in China. Nevertheless, I believe that it reflects with reasonable accuracy the state of the art in this field. It is therefore my sincere hope that the present brief bibliography would draw international attention to research on higher education in China, and promote information exchange and mutual understanding. The Institute of Higher Education Science at Xiamen University is willing to help academic institutions in other countries.

To conclude I would like to extend my hearty thanks to our friends at the RIHE at Hiroshima University for their kindness and efforts.

Pan Maoyuan

Professor and Director
Institute of Higher Education Science
Xiamen University
Fujian, China

INTRODUCTION

In this book an attempt is made to delineate the present state of the art on research about higher education undertaken in China, through surveying major books and articles written on the subject since 1978. It was compiled to serve not only the needs of Chinese scholars but also for the students of Chinese higher education living outside the country. It is my sincere hope that this initial attempt will contribute to the development of higher education studies in China and also to international understanding and exchanges in the field.

This book consists of three chapters. Chapter 1 sets forth a brief review of research on higher education in recent China. Chapter 2 is a selected and annotated bibliography of major books published in the field since 1978. The title and a brief summary of the content are presented in Chinese, together with their translation into English. Chapter 3 lists selected articles published in academic journals and newspapers. For each entry, a bibliographical description is given in English and then in Chinese. A list of academic journals from which those articles were selected is presented in Chinese at the Appendix.

Because of the recent rise in academic attention to the issues related to higher education, literally thousands of articles and books appear every year, making it almost impossible to create a comprehensive bibliography covering the entire body of literaure. Therefore, I intended in this book to select only what I consider representative works. As a result about four-hundred and fifty titles are included in the bibliography. The journals and newspapers encompassed in this bibliography number more than eighty. It has to be noted that the frequency which those publications are quoted reflects by no means the academic significance attached to them. Due to constraints on available space, the scope of selection had to be limited only to the articles that directly and exclusively deal with the subject.

Chronologically the selection of literature in this volume dates back to the year 1978, which was the time when substantive development in higher education research started nation-wide. Immediately after the downfall of the "Gang of Four" in 1976, professionals and academics in the field of education in China started questioning the educational ideologies and practices that prevailed during the Cultural Revolution. By 1978 they gradually turned their attention to a systematic investigaion of China's education system for future reforms, and to establishment of the science of education, including that of higher education. In this sense, the year 1977 may well be called a year of criticism about the errors made during the Cultural Revolution, and also a year of initiation for the subsequent development of higher education research.

The selected books and articles are categorized into twelve subject areas. Readers may find that the entries under each subject areas are uneven in number, with especially heavy concentration on three topics, i.e., "Reform in Higher Education," "Teaching Methods," and "Institutional Administration and Management." Though they do not necessarily represent the exact proportion of the total numbers of studies published on the subjects, they do indicate that indeed a greater amount of research activities have been taking place in those three areas. Within a subject area, the selected books or articles are listed primarily in chronological order. Those published in the same year are clustered according to the content.

Because of the large number of periodicals published in the field, I noticed that one may easily confuse the titles of academic journals. In order to avoid it, two academic journals quoted frequently in this volume are specified not only with the title but also with the publisher. They are: *Journal of Higher Education,* published by Huazhong University of Science and Technology Press; and *Educational Research,* published by Educational Sciences Publishing House in Beijing.

In preparing this book, I have been indebted to many persons. Professor Pan Maoyuan, the Director of my institute, has persistantly supported my work. I would like to thank my friend Mr. Motohisa Kaneko, and his colleagues of the Research Institute for Higher Education at Hiroshima University, for their efforts in editing and publishing the present volume. Also I am grateful to my colleagues Mr. Liu Haifeng, Mr. Yang Guangyun, Mr. Huang Jianru, Mr. Lin Jinhui, and Mrs. Wu Yiying, all of whom helped selecting the books and articles for entry. Finally I would like to express my appreciation of the efforts paid by the authors of the books or articles included in the bibliography. For the content of this book, however, I remain responsible.

Zhang Guocai

Lecturer
Institute of Higher Education Science
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Chapter 1

RESEARCH ON HIGHER EDUCATION IN CHINA–A Review

中国高等教育研究概况

Introduction

Unsystematic research on higher education in China has a long history. As early as in the Spring-Autumn and the Warring States Periods (770–221 B.C.), aims, procedure, curriculum and pedagogical principles of collegiate education were discussed by Confucian scholars, whose educational thoughts were summarized concisely in two articles-- "Da Xue" and "Xue Ji", parts of the famous classical book, Li Ji (the Book of Rites). The experiences and ideas of Chinese ancient educational thinkers summarized in these works have always been one of resources from which scholars of later generations imbibe ideas. In this light, higher education research in China has a background that streches for many centuries. But higher education research as a scientific discipline to be pursued systematically and theoretically, has not been established before the late 1970s.

After the foundation of New China, theoretical research on higher education was not given due attention, though China saw a rapid growth of higher education. A few farsighted educationists, for example Professor Pan Maoyuan and others, advocated as early as in 1956 building higher educatin as a discipline. Professor Pan, in cooperation with other teachers, gave a course on higher education and compiled "Teaching Material on Pedagogy for Higher Education Institutions" at that time. However, the response to these efforts was minimal. Moreover, during the ten years of "Cultural Revolution", the entire education circle as well as the entire academic community suffered an unprecedented catastrophe, which resulted in a vacuum of educational research. Soon after the downfall of the "Gang of Four", Chinese experts --including Professors Pan Maoyuan, Liu Fonian and Zhang Wenyu among others-- advocated again research on higher education science. This time there were wide-spread echoes to their call. A single spark at once started a prairie fire. All over the country, scientific institutes and societies of higher education research mushroomed and began to

publish relevant essays, books and periodicals. Since then research levels have been rising gradually and gratifying achievement has been obtained in terms of both theoretical and applied researches.

Why impossibilities in 1950s became realities in the late 1970s? The reason is that, with many years of experiences and lessons, the educational circle had come to cognizance of the truth that education was indespensable to realize socialist modernization in China, that education could not develop if things were not handled in the light of educational laws and that without research on higher education things would not be handled in the light of educational laws. It is a great leap forward in the process of cognition.

1. Research Organizations for Higher Education

In October, 1979, the first preparatory meeting for the establishment of a national higher education society was held in Shanghai, initiated and sponsored by the following eight units: Higher Education Society of East China Normal University, Higher Education Society of Beijing Normal University, Teaching Advisory Group of Nanjing University, Higher Education Research Section of Lanzhou University, Research Group of Education Science of Qing Hua University, Committee on Teaching Method of Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Higher Education Society of Shanghai City and, Research Section of Higher Education at Xiamen University (later renamed as Institute of Higher Education Science at Xiamen University), which called for research on higher education nationwide and proposed an establishment of a national higher education society. Throughout the country there were enthusiastic responses to the call, and institutions and organizations of higher education research appeared one after another. By May 1983, in eighteen provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities under direct jurisdiction of the Central Government there had been research organizations or preparatory ones; at more than two-hundred universities and colleges, higher education research organizations had been set up; and periodicals pertaining to higher education research numbered over one-hundred. On the basis of growing interest in research on higher education, Higher Education Society of China was established in 1983, with the purpose of promoting extensive higher education research in China and establishing a nationwide research network througt it.

Societies for research on higher education in China can be classified into three major categories.

National societies. Higher Education Society of China is a national academic society of research on higher education science. It had, as of May 1987, eleven affiliated specialized research societies, which are listed below:

(1) Research Society of Ideological and Political Education of Higher Education Institutions;

(2) Research Society of Higher Education Administration and Management;
(3) Research Society of Developmental Strategy for Higher Education;
(4) Society of Journalism Education;
(5) Research Society of Logistical Management of Higher Education Institutions;
(6) Research Society of Academic Staff Management of Higher Education Institutions;
(7) Research Society of Education of Vocational Universities;
(8) Research Society of Scientific Research Management of Higher Education Institutions;
(9) Research Association of Chinese Teaching for Foreigner of Higher Education Society of China;
(10) Society of Music Education of Higher Education Institutions;
(11) Research Association of Physical Education of Higher Education Society of China.

Local societies. Currently in twenty provinces and autonomous regions and in the three municipalities under direct jurisdiction of the Central Government (i.e. Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai) there are local higher education societies, which are not affiliated to Higher Education Society of China, but guided by it in terms of educational research. Local societies often have some specialized research associations affiliated to them.

Societies organized by various ministries or commissions of the Central Government. Some societies or associations for higher education research have been set up by various ministries or commissions of the Central Government. Currently there are eleven of such kind:

(1) Metallurgical Higher Education Society of China;
(2) Higher Education Society of Nonferrous Metals of China;
(3) Higher Education Research Association of Ministry of Machine-Building Industry:
(4) Higher Education Research Association of Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power;
(5) Commercial Higher Education Society of China;
(6) Electronics Higher Education Society;
(7) Aviation Education Society of China;
(8) Public-Security Higher Education Research Association of China;
(9) Building Material Higher Education Society of China;
(10) Forestry Higher Education Research Association of China;
(11) Higher Education Research Association of Ministry of Nuclear Indusry;

Individual institutions of higher education research are numerous. Many provinces, autonomous regions and the Central Government's ministries or commissions have research institutions for higher education. In addition to this, over five hundred research sections or institutes for higher education have been set up in institutions of

higher learning throughout the country. They are generally members of various societies or associations for higher education. The majority of them publish at least one kind of publication for higher education research. Higher education research institutions in institutions of higher learning are staffed with full-time researchers and usually with part-time ones as well. Among the large number of higher education research institutions at colleges or universities, the Institute of Higher Education Science at Xiamen University and the Institute of Higher Education at Beijing University have been established with the special ratification of the National Education Commission (originally of the Ministry of Education). Currently, 5 institutes of higher education at universities have been authorized to grant master degree in higher education. The Institute of Higher Education Science at Xiamen University is authorized, in addition, to grant doctoral degree in higher education.

2. Publications on Higher Education

About 300 periodicals on higher education are being published by various societies, associations, institutes and sections of higher education research. Among the relatively important periodicals there are Journal of Higher Education (pub. by Huazhong University of Science and Technology Press), Shanghai Research in Higher Education, Research in Higher Education of Guangxi, Higher Education of Jiangsu, Researches in Higher Education of Heilongjiang, Inquiry into Higher Education, Research in Adult Higher Education, Research in Higher Education of Engineering, etc. Each issue of these publications publish a large number of academic articles on higher education. Besides, other periodicals, such as Educational Research, Higher Education of China (originally named Higher Education Front), and newspapers, such as China Education News, Guang Ming Ribao (Bright Daily) and Wen Hui Bao, also often carry academic articles on higher education. It is roughly estimated that essays published on various aspects of higher education research number annually over 10,000.

3. The Idea Guiding Researches in Education Science

In China, the prevailing idea guiding research in education science is, under Marxism—Leninism and Mao Tse—tung Thought as the general guideline, to focus research on theoretical and practical issues concerning China's educational development and reform, to explore ways and means of reforming education to better serve socialist modern ization, and to build up socialist education science characteristic of China. Since higher education is a part of education as a whole, the above—mentioned guiding idea applies to research on higher education in China.

4. Subject of Research

Subjects of research for higher education reflect the mission of scientific research. As mentioned above, the mission of educational resarch in China is, firstly to solve the problems posed to education for socialist construction of modernization as well as the issues created in the process of educational development; and, secondly, to gradually build up education science relevant to the situation in China. With these missions subjects for China's educational research are set in two directions: one being applied research and the other basic theoretical research.

Applied Research

Any practical problem faced in reform and development of higher education is a subject for applied research. Practical subjects of higher education research in China can be roughly divided into two categories; one concerning problems of how to develop higher education as a whole, or what may be called macro-subjects; the other concerning intra-institutional problems at colleges and universities, or the micro-subjects.

In recent years, the principal macro-subjects of research include: (1) the developmental strategy for China's higher education; (2) ways for China's higher education to adjust to the rise of the worldwide technological revolution ; (3) ways for higher education to be oriented toward modernization, the world and the future; (4) ways for higher education to serve the building of socialist spiritual civilization; (5) reform and structural adjustment of higher education; (6) adaptation of educational investment to the needs of economic development; and (7) macro-governance of higher education.

The major micro-subjects of research cover the following fields: (1) ideological and political education for students; (2) teaching reform in colleges and universities; (3) the system of intra-institutional administration and management at colleges and universities; (4) evaluation of education in institutions of higher learning.

Basic Theoretical Research

In recent years, combined with research in practical problems of China's higher education, research on the theory of higher education has been pursued extensively. A number of books on higher education have been published, indicating great achievements in China's higher educational theory. A book entitled Higher Education Science, with Professor Pan Maoyuan, director of the Institute of Higher Education Science at Xiamen University, as the chief editor, was published in 1984. This book is the first of its kind in China that sets forth systematically a theory of higher education set on the context of socialist China. It won popularity among the masses of Chinese educators, particularly those in higher education. The publishing of the book indicates that higher education as a science has established its standing in Chinese academic circles. In addition to this, a number of books on higher educational theory are already in being, such as Higher Education Science (Zheng Qiming, Xue Tianxiang, editors in

chief, 1985), *A Theory of Structure of Higher Education* (Qi Liangzu, Liu Jingfa, editors in chief, 1986), *Management of Higher Education* (Wang Yapu, editor in chief, Ying Jianzhi, associate editor, 1983), Management of Institutions of Higher Education (Zhu Jiusi, Cai Keyong, Yao Qihe, editors in chief, 1983), *An Introduction to University Management* (Yu Li, editor in chief, 1985), to name just a few. In fact, monographical books on higher education theory published so far number at least tens. The scope of these works covers various fields of higher educational basic theory, such as basic principles of higher education, management of higher education, college students' psycholgoy, etc. Besides monographical books, large numbers of reports on basic theoretical research reflect the great achievements obtained. It is worth mentioning that in the past three years, a heated discussion on educational ideas has been carried on in the Chinese educational circle, which not only has helped clarify and solve practical problems, but also has promoted the development of in depth research on educational theory.

5. Cultivation of Researchers for Higher Education

Senior scholars in China have paid much attention to cultivation of young researchers with solid theoretical training for consistent development of research in future China. Currently in China, there are about ten institutions of higher learning offering programs on higher education at master degree level. Annually tens of postgraduates are enrolled in these programs, majoring higher education or higher education management. Some of them study as master students, who may be awarded a master's degree on completion of courses and the thesis; others as students of postgraduate class, who may get a certificate without master degree on completion of courses and are not required to do thesis work. The first batch of four master degree holders in higher education trainned in China, graduated from the Institute of Higher Education Science at Xiamen University in 1985. Professor Pan Maoyuan admitted a postgraduate studying for doctoral degree in higher education in 1986, for the first time in China. It entailed far-reaching significance in the history of higher education and research on higher education in China.

6. Problems Concerning Research on Higher Education

Even though substantial achievements have been made, there are quite a few problems concerning research on higher education in China. Here, the author would not analyze the issues systematically, but rather try to depict some conspicuous problems.

Structure of Knowledge of Research Workers

Currently, among those research workers who have rich practical experiences,

many have only limited knowledge with respect to the systematic theory of higher education. On the other hand, those young researchers who have been systematically trained in higher education theory often lack enough practical experiences. Consequently, the divorce between theory and practice is not rare. Quite a number of articles point out this mismatch ---on the one hand theory is not closely integrated with the practice, and on the other the rich experiences cannot be raised to the level of theory.

Macro- versus Micro-research

Articles on higher education number more than 10,000 every year. But on the whole, there are more micro-research than macro-research. The bulk of research relates to a particular school, a speciality, a course of study or some other specific problem. Micro-research is necessary and should be strengthened further. However, macro-research in comparison has been underdeveloped. Integrative macro-research requires coordinating efforts among many people and many departmental scientific forces. How to better coordinate various efforts for China's higher education research is one of the acute issues to be solved.

Level of Research

Though there are a large number of publications concerning research on higher education and many essays present the results of advanced theoretical or positive analyses, a sizable number of the published works carry limited information of academic or practical value. Many of these works only describe particular experiences without sufficient theoretical backgrounds, thus making them less effective in revealing problems or contending the direction for reform. The problem of quality is one of the factors hindering upgrading the status of higher education research as a scientifica discipline.

Chapter 2

SELECTED AND ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BOOKS

図書選編及内容提要

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1. RESEARCH METHODS

研究方法论

Higher Education Science.

Edited by Pan Maoyuan. People's Education Press, and Fujian Education Press, 1984, Vol.1: 339p., Vol.2: 323p.

This book is the first monograph in China on the basic theory of higher education. It deals systematically with the following topics: the nature and tasks of higher education; objectives of institutions of higher learning; general features in the physical and mental development of college-students; teachers in universities and colleges; teaching process and principles; curriculum; teaching methods; assessment of student attainments; teaching; moral education; physical education; school system; postgraduate education; scientific research; administration of institutions of higher learning in China; history of higher education; and methods for research in higher education. While it focuses its attention on higher education in China, it refers to some information from abroad.

高等教育学 （上、下册）

潘懋元 主编.

人民教育出版社、福建教育出版社. 1984年7月第1版.

上册339页， 1.37元；下册323页， 1.70元.

本书是中国第一部《高等教育学》。本书系统地阐述了高等教育的基本理论，结合中国高等教育的实际和国外高等教育的有关资料，对高等教育的性质和任务、高等学校的培养目标、大学生身心发展的一般特征、大学教师、教学过程和原则、课程、教学方法、学业的评定、教学手段、德育、体育、学制、研究生教育、科研、高校的管理、高教发展史、高教研究方法等方面进行了系统、深入的阐述。本书在中国被认为是高等教育理论的权威著作。

Lectures on Higher Education.

By Pan Maoyuan. People's Education Press, 1985, (2nd edition) 226p.

The author is a well-known theorist of higher education in China, who gave lectures on higher educational problems for about one hundred times in some cities of China in the past few years. This book is produced out of the eight selected topics for these lectures. It is concerned with objectives and tasks of research in pedagogy of higher learning, the role of objective laws of education in higher education, teaching process, teaching principles, developmental goals, teaching plan, class lecture, and the process of moral education, in universities and colleges.

高等教育学讲座

潘懋元.

人民教育出版社. 1985年11月第2版. 226页, 1.40元.

作者是中国著名的高等教育理论专家，前几年曾应邀到十几个省市做了近百次有关高等教育理论问题的报告。这本小册子是从这些报告专题中选择八讲，汇集成册的。本书内容包括：高等教育学的研究对象和任务，教育的基本规律及其对高等学校教育的作用、高等学校教学过程、教学原则、培养目标和教学计划、课堂讲授，以及高等学校德育过程与原则等。并附作者近年论文数篇。

Higher Education Science.

Edited by Zheng Qiming and Xue Tanxiang. East China Normal University Press, 1985, 372p.

This book, written by teachers of East China Normal University in Shanghai, is divided into five parts: Part One describing the history, objectives, tasks, methods and conditions of research in higher education; Part Two discussing the nature of higher education, the socialist nature of higher education in China, features of physical and mental development of college-students, the general policies for education by the Communist Party of China, educational objectives of institutions of higher learning, higher education system and structure, etc.; Part Three expounding undergraduate and postgraduate education, scientific research, ideological education, physical education and health care, in universities and colleges; Part Four dealing with conditions for sound operation of institutions of higher learning; and Part Five describing the governance of institutions of higher learning.

高等教育学

郑启明　薛天祥主编.

华东师范大学出版社. 1985年12月第1版. 372页, 1.85元.

这本书是上海华东师大教育科学研究所高等教育研究室和有关的系、所的教师共同编写的一部书，全书分为五个部分：第一部分阐述高等教育研究的历史、对象、任务、方法和条件；第二部分讨论了高等教育的本质，中国高等教育的社会主义性质，大学生的身心发展特征，党的教育方针和高等学校的培养目标，高等教育学制和结构等；第三部分论述高等学校的大学生教育，研究生教育，科学研究，思想政治教育，体育、卫生和保健；第四部分论述办好高等学校的条件；第五部分论述高等学校的领导体制和行政管理。

Some Aspects of Higher Education.

By Ren Yu. Higher Education Press, 1986, 214p.

This book deals with some basic issues on higher education, such as nature and tasks of higher education, establishment of fields of study, academic structure, teaching features, teaching principles, teaching methods and teaching texts, etc.

高等教育学选讲

任宇.

高等教育出版社. 1986年5月第1版. 214页, 1.40元.

本书是高等教育学的选讲。对高等教育的基本问题，如性质、任务、专业设置、智能结构、教学特点、教学原则、教材建设、教学方法等，都进行了一番探讨。

Theory of Higher Educational Structure.

Edited by Qi Liangzu and Liu Jingfa. Heilongjiang Education Press, 1986, 368p.

This book is written by some scholars of Heilongjiang Province, China, who did research into the theory of higher educational structure and made investigation into practice since 1983. Objectives and tasks of the theory of higher educational structure, the basic theory of systematic structure, the structure and function of higher education, among others are discussed in the book.

高等教育结构学

齐亮祖　刘敬发主编.

黑龙江教育出版社. 1986年3月第1版. 368页, 2.85元.

中国黑龙江省一些热心于高等教育研究的学者，从一九八三年起对高教结构的理论进行了研究和讨论，并进行了一些实际调查，在这个基础上写成了此书。本书讨论了高等教育结构学的对象和任务、系统结构理论基础，高等教育的结构与功能等有关问题。

Economics of Education.

By Li Yining. Beijing Publishing House, 1984, 413p.

In this book, the author discusses the social and economic function of education, and economic effects of educational investment. Detailed analyses are made into the following topics; education and employment, education and balance of payments position, education and income distribution, education and socialist economics, and aims of social development, education and financial position, features of intellectual investment and its economic effect, and ways to maximize economic efficacy in educational investment. Though not specially dealing with relations between higher education and the economy, the book has much to do with issues on economic dimensions of higher education.

教育经济学

厉以宁.

北京出版社，1984年2月第1版，413页，1.65元.

本书对教育的社会经济功能和智力投资的经济效果进行了探讨。对于教育与就业、教育与国际收支平衡、教育与收入分配、教育和社会主义经济、社会发展目标、教育与财政收支以及智力投资的特点、经济效果和提高智力投资经济效果的途径进行了深入研究。本书虽然不是专门探讨高等教育与社会经济的关系，但在很大程度上与高等教育的经济问题有关。

Theoretical Research into Higher Educatin.

By Yuli, Sun Xiting. Shanxi Normal University Press, 1986, 228p.

This volume carries four topics: (a) Several theoretical issues on higher education, including general policy for education, orientation of education to modernization, to the world and to the future, and theoretical issues concerning reforms in educational system. (b) The essence of education. Discussed are the principle of education, fundamental elements and objective laws of education, and the social function of education. (c) Reconsideration of education. It is proposed that unscientific conception of education should be corrected and new conception of education should be established. (d) The contribution of Mao Tsetung to educational theory and its significance for today's education.

高等教育理论研究

余立　孙喜亭.

陕西师范大学出版社. 1986年12月第1版. 228页, 1.50元. 书号: 7403·25.

这本书有四个主题: (1)高等教育的几个理论问题。讨论了教育方针、教育要"三个面向"及教育体制改革的理论问题。(2)教育本质。讨论了教育的本质属性，教育的基本要素和基本规律，教育的社会职能。(3)对教育的再认识。提出要改变过去对教育不科学的观念，要建立新的教育观念。(4)毛泽东对教育理论的贡献及对今天教育建设的指导意义。

Briefly on Higher Education.

By Zhu Jiusi. Huazhong Technology College Press, 1984, 179p.

The author of this volume of essays is a former president of Huazhong Technology College, which is now renamed as Huazhong University of Science and Technology. Essays in this book discuss some important issues concerning the development and reforms of China's higher education in the early 1980s. Covered topics include: the role of higher education in material and spiritual civilization of socialism; the guideline for higher education to be "modernization-oriented, world-oriented and future-oriented", as proposed by Deng Xiaoping; the challenge of the world-wide new technological revolution; ideas, methods about operation of university and college; teaching innovation and management; scientific research; development of teaching staff; and the ideological education and regulation of students.

高等教育刍议

朱九思.

华中工学院出版社. 1984年6月第1版. 179页, 1.10元(平装), 2.50元(精装).

作者是前华中工学院院长。本书是作者的论文集，讨论了八十年代早期中国高等教育发展和改革的一些重大问题。诸如，高等教育在建设高度的社会主义物质文明和精神文明中的地位和作用，高等教育坚持邓小平同志提出的"面向现代化，面向世界，面向未来"的方向，迎接世界新技术革命的挑战，高等学校的办学思想、管理原则和方法、教学改革和教学工作、科学研究、教师队伍的建设、学生的思想政治教育和管理等，本书均有所论及。

2. Theories and Policies
理论与政策

Research in Higher Education.

Edited by Institute of Higher Education at Beijing University. Beijing University Press, 1985, 232p.

Essays of this volume are written by teachers of Beijing University in the early 1980s. The content includes three topics:

i) Economics of education--- put forward are some views on the role of education in economic growth and on measurement of macro-economic returns to educational investment.

ii) Reforms in higher education, particularly reforms in China's higher educational structure, experiences and lessons of liberal art education and its reforms.

iii) The history of higher education in Kuomintang-controlled areas during the period of the War of Resistance against Japan (1937-1945).

高等教育研究

北京大学高等教育研究室　编.

北京大学出版社. 1985年5月第1版. 232页, 0.95元.

本书收集了1980年～1982年北京大学高等教育研究的一些初步成果的主要部分，内容有：教育经济学——提出了关于教育在经济增长中的作用以及如何衡量智力投资的宏观经济效果的一些观点；高等教育改革——提出了关于改革中国高等教育结构，中国文科高等教育的若干经验教训，文科高等教育改革以及理科实验课改革的一些看法；高等教育史——关于抗日战争时期国民党统治区的高等教育的研究和批判。

A Study of Structure of China's Higher Education.

Hao Keming & Wang Yongquan (both editors in chief); Cai Keyong & Shao Jinrong (both associate editors). People's Education Press, 1987, 461p.

Aspects of higher educational structure discussed in the book include:

Level Structure- the way in which higher educations of various level, e.g., short-cycle higher education, undergraduate and postgraduate education, are formed into a whole system.

Discipline Structure- the way in which various academic disciplines are formed into a whole.

Form Structure- structure of various institutional forms of higher education, e.g., of regular university and college, television and radio institution, correspondence institution, evening school of post-secondary education and other forms of adult higher educational university or college.

Governance Structure- structure of institutions of higher education by jurisdiction of governmental departments.

This book expounds the changes and reforms since the founding of New China, makes a theoretical analysis and gives suggestions and opinions for rationalization of higher educational structure. Cases of the United States, Japan, France and the Soviet Union are analysed and compared.

中国高等教育结构研究

郝克明　汪永铨　主编，蔡克勇　邵金荣　副主编．

人民教育出版社．1987年7月第1版．

461页．3.05元．ISBN 7-107-10085-8．

这本书主要论述几个方面的结构问题：

层次结构．不同要求和程度的高等教育的构成状态。如高等专科、本科和研究生教育等。

科类结构．不同学科领域的构成状态。

形式结构．不同办学形式的高等教育的构成状态。

管理体制结构．主要指在宏观上高等学校行政管理的隶属关系。

这本书对新中国成立以来高等教育结构的演变、改革做了历史的阐述，对中国高等教育结构问题从理论上进行深入分析，对高等教育结构如何合理化提出建设性的建议和见解。对美国、日本、法国和苏联的高等教育结构进行了分析和比较。

On Higher Education in China.

Edited by Higher Education Society of China. Beijing Normal University Press, 1987, 187p.

In this collection of essays, leaders and experts in higher education circle of China give their opinions on higher education. The topics have a wide coverage, ranging from orientation of education to innovation of teaching.

论中国高等教育

中国高等教育学会 编.
北京师范大学出版社. 1987年8月第1版. 187页, 1.60元.
ISBN 7-303-00063-1／G·53.

这本论文集，收录了中国高等教育界领导人、专家20多人对中国高等教育各方面问题的见解。论述的范围广泛，从办学方向直至教学改革诸问题，无不涉及。

3. Reforms in Higher Education

高等教育改革

New Technology Revolution and Higher Education.

Edited by Institute of Higher Education of Shanghai City. Educational Sciences Publishing House, 1984, 366p.

This book collects essays written by almost twenty experts, scholars and practicians. These essays discuss the problems of how to achieve higher educational reforms, and how to build up a socialist characteristic of higher education system, at a time when China's higher education is confronted with the world-wide technological revolution.

新技术革命与高等教育

上海市高等教育研究所　编.

教育科学出版社. 1984年11月第1版. 366页, 2.40元.

本书是由二十几位专家、学者和经验丰富又有理论水平的实际工作者写的有关论文汇集成册的。本书收集的文章，就中国高等教育面临的世界新技术革命的形势，从各方面探讨如何进行高等教育改革，建设具有中国特色的社会主义高等教育体系的有关问题。

The Theory and Practice of Higher Educational Reform.
Liu Daoyu et al. Wuhan University Press, 1986, 381p.

This volume of essays by teachers, cadres and students of Wuhan University after 1978 is concerned with higher educational reforms. Some essays deal with the issue from the point of view of international comparison.

高等教育改革的理论与实践

刘道玉　等著.
武汉大学出版社. 1986年3月第1版. 381页, 2.45元(平装).

本书是武汉大学教师、干部和学生自中国共产党十一届三中全会以后，陆续撰写的有关高等教育改革和比较教育研究文章的汇集。

On the Reform of Higher Education System.

Edited by Tao Zengpian. Liaoning People's Publishing House, 1985, 180p.

This book is a result of collective efforts of a number of authors. It is concerned with reforms of higher education system, with articles discussing the strategical aspects of reform in higher education system, the theoretical bases, guiding ideas and basic tasks for the reforms.

高等教育体制改革简论

陶增骅　主编.

辽宁人民出版社. 1985年7月第1版. 180页, 1.20元.

这本书专门讨论高等教育体制改革，由多位作者共同撰写而成。内容包括：高等教育体制及其改革的战略意义、理论基础、指导思想和基本任务等。

A Study of the Strategy of Higher Educational Development.

By the Institute of Higher Education of Shanghai. Shanghai Jiaotong University Press, 1988, 323p.

With 15 chapters, this book makes a systematic exposition of the content, features and related factors of research in higher educational strategy, paying special attention to the strategic measures for China's higher educational development. It expounds topics concerning China's higher education such as the development of higher education system, consortium, financial resource, opening to the outside world, teaching staff development, fostering of top university and discipline. A part of discussion focuses upon the strategy of various fields of study of higher education and adult higher education. Another is a comparative analysis on development and reform of higher education in other countries.

高等教育发展战略研究

上海高等教育研究所　编著.

上海交通大学出版社. 1988年6月第1版. 323页, 1.75元.

ISBN 7-313-00175-4／G640.

这本书共十五章，系统论述了高等教育发展战略研究的内容、特点、相关因素，中国高等教育发展的战略对策，讨论了高等教育体制发展、横向联合、经费来源、对外开放、师资队伍建设、创办一流大学和学科等战略问题。对高等教育各科类，如文科、理工科、师范、医科，农科的发展战略及成人高等教育发展战略进行了探讨。对其他国家的高等教育发展和改革进行国际比较研究。研究了上海市的高等教育发展战略。

Research in Reforms of Engineering Higher Educational Structure.
Zhang Guangdou (editor in chief). Chongqing University Press, 1987, 465p.

Four symposiums on engineering higher education were held after 1983 by the Consortium of Educational Research for the engineering higher educational institutions that were under direct jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education of China. Over 600 articles, pieces of materials and programs were put forward on the symposiums and some of the major articles, materials and other relevant articles are put together in this volume.

高等工程教育结构改革研究

张光斗　主编.

重庆大学出版社. 1987年3月第1版. 465页, 6.10元.

ISBN 7-5624-0009-1

1983年以来，中国国家教委（原教育部）直属高等工业学校教育研究协作组召开了四次高等工程教育专题研究会。在会上提出论文、资料、方案六百余篇。这本著作汇编了四次专题研究会的主要论文和部分有关论文。

The Strategy for Development of Higher Education.

Zhang Zhenkun (editor in chief). Jilin Education Press, 1988, 127p.

This book, written by some researchers of Institute of Higher Education of Jilin Province, China, expounds in three chapters the following topics: (1) fundamental issues of research in the strategy for development of higher education; (2) research in the strategy for development of China's higher education; and reforms and trends of development in higher education in other countries.

高教发展战略

张振坤　主编.

吉林教育出版社. 1988年4月第1版. 127页, 1.15元.

ISBN 7-5383-0411-8.

这本书是由中国吉林省高等教育科学研究所部分研究人员编写的。全书分三章，分别论述三个主题：(1)高教发展战略研究的几个基本问题；(2)中国高教发展战略的研究；(3)其他国家高等教育的改革和发展趋势。

On the Strategy for Higher Educational Development.

Meng Mingyi (editor in chief), Xue Huanyu (associate editor). Social Sciences Documentation Publishing House, 1987, 250p.

Researches in the strategy for higher education development in China have just taken the first step. This volume, in an effort to seek future directions, discusses the following topics: the current situation and issues of China's higher education, the developmental goals and basic strategical policy of higher educatin in China to the year of 2000, administration of higher education and its planning, management of institutions of higher education, integration of higher education and society, opening to the outside world of higher education, democratization and rationalization of policy-making for higher education, etc. For the sake of comparison, trends of higher education in European countries, including the Soviet Union, and the United States, are summarized briefly.

高等教育发展战略简论

孟明义　主编，薛焕玉　副主编.

社会科学文献出版社. 北京 • 1987. 250页，1.60元.

书号：7419.006.

高等教育发展战略的科学研究在中国刚刚开始。这本书就中国高等教育的现状、存在的问题，到公元2000年中国高等教育的发展目标及其发展的基本战略方针，高等教育的行政、规划，高等学校的管理，高等教育与社会、经济的联系，高等教育的对外开放，高等教育决策的民主化和科学化诸问题，从战略的高度上一一加以讨论。为了比较，还简明扼要地介绍了苏联、东欧国家及西欧、美国的高等教育的发展趋势。

A Way to Common Prosperity for Institutions of Higher Education and Enterprises: A Successful Experience of Shanghai Jiaotong University.

Edited by Research Section of Higher Education at Shanghai Jiaotong University. Shanghai Jiaotong University Press, 1988, 168p.

In China, a few universities and colleges of engineering have taken the lead in developing consortium with enterprises. Such a combination not only promotes production of enterprises, but also gives stimulation to the development of teaching and research in universitites and colleges. This book introduces four teaching-research-production consortia formed by Shanghai Jiaotong University and enterprises.

高校企业共同繁荣之路：上海交通大学与社会横向联合成功实例

上海交通大学高等教育研究室 编.

上海交通大学出版社. 1988年6月第1版. 168页, 1.80元.

ISBN 7-313-00287-4.

在中国，一些工科高等学校率先发展了同社会、企业的横向联系。与生产企业联合，既促进了生产的发展，又促进了高校本身教学、科研的发展。这本书介绍了中国上海交通大学同企业合办的四个教学、科研、生产联合体。

4. Faculty

教师

A Study on Management of Academic Staff in Colleges and Universities. Edited by National Research Society of Academic Staff Management of Higher Education Institutions. East China Normal University Press, 1986, 409p.

In this book, a study is made on topics such as the development and current situation of academic staff in China's universities and colleges, their management and development, the appointment system, training and assessing, academic staff structure, etc. Also an attempt is made into international comparison.

高校师資管理研究

全国高等学校师资管理研究会　编.

华东师范大学出版社. 1986年11月第1版. 409页, 2.15元.

本书对中国高校教师队伍的历史发展与现状、高校教师队伍的综合管理和建设、职务聘任制、师资的培养与考核、师资结构等问题均有阐述、探讨，还对国外的高校师资队伍建设和管理进行了比较研究。

5. Teaching Methods
教学论

Studies of Cultivation of College Students' Ability.

Edited by Secretarial Staff for the First National Seminar on Cultivation of College Students' Ability. Liaoning Science and Technology Publishing House, 1987, 408p.

The First National Seminar on Cultivation in College Students' Ability in China was held in Shenyang City, Liaoning Province, in October, 1985. There were almost 140 participants and one hundred essays presented at the seminar. Essays of this volume are selections from this seminar. This volume presents various approaches to college students' ability cultivation. Discussed are various topics, such as college students' ability cultivation and higher educational reforms, mastery of knowledge and cultivation of ability, how to improve teaching and teaching-related management and administration in institutions of higher learning in the light of objective laws of ability cultivation.

大学生能力培养研究

全国首届高等学校学生能力培养讨论会秘书组 编.

辽宁科学技术出版社. 1987年1月第1版. 408页, 3.45元.

1985年10月在中国沈阳召开了"全国首届高等学校学生能力培养讨论会", 有140多人到会, 交流的论文有一百多篇。这本书就是从这些论文中排选出来汇集成册的。这些论文从不同方面对大学生能力培养与高等教育改革、知识的掌握与能力的培养、按照能力培养的客观规律如何改革高校的各个教学环节、如何改进教学管理和行政管理等问题进行了广泛地探讨。

Methods of Study of College Students: A Talk on Learning Psychology.
By Sun Changling. Tianjin People's Publishing House, 1983, 98p.

Why should we pay attention to learning methods? Of what significance are learning methods? What are the effective learning methods? What is the relation of memory to learning? Questions of this kind are discussed in this book.

大学生学习方法——学习心理学漫谈

孙昌龄.

天津人民出版社. 1983年7月第1版. 98页, 0.27元.

不讲究科学学习方法，只迷信于学习意志与动机，往往是事倍功半，收效甚微。那么，我们为什么要讲究学习方法，学习方法在学习上究竟有什么重要意义？ 怎样学习才能取得有效的成果，有哪些有效的学习方法可以帮助你得到事半功倍的成效？ 以及记忆和学习究竟有什么关系？ 等等，这就是本书准备要和大学生以及广大青年朋友们一起共同探讨和回答的问题。

Talks on Study Methods for College Students.

Edited by Research Section of Higher Education of Bureau of Higher Education in Shanghai City. Educational Sciences Publishing House, 1982, 144p.

Essays of this volume, written by teachers of university or college and by other persons working in education circle, are helpful to college students in terms of mastery of learning methods and improvement of learning efficiency as well as to those who are studying on their own.

和大学生谈学习方法

上海市高等教育局高教研究室　编.

教育科学出版社. 1982年5月第1版. 144页, 0.43元.

本书汇辑了十篇高等学校教师和高等教育工作者谈大学生学习方法的文章，对文、理、工、医、财经、师范、外语、政法等系科的大学同学掌握学习规律，改进自学方法，提高学习效率都会有一定帮助。对广大青年自学高等学校课程，也有裨益。

An Introduction to Collegiate Teaching.

By Chen Lie et al. Zhejiang University Press, 1987, 204p.

While a considerable progress has been made in the field of research in higher education in China, less efforts have been made in theoretical and systematic researches on collegiate teaching. This volume makes a systematic and deep study of the following topics; teaching idea, teaching process, updating viewpoint of knowledge and curriculum, viewpoint of student and teacher, viewpoint of teaching methods and forms, and viewpoint of teaching means in universities and colleges. The current situation and prospect of theoretical research in collegiate teaching ideas in China are also discussed in comparison with other countries.

大学教学概论

陈列 等著.

浙江大学出版社. 1987年11月第1版. 204页, 1.85元.

ISBN 7-308-00061-3.

近年来中国高等教育研究有了很大的发展，但教学改革的讨论，特别是从理论方面对大学教学进行系统深入的探讨，相对较少。这本书对于高等学校的教学思想、教学过程、知识观与课程观的现代化、学生观与教师观、教学方法与教学方式观、教学手段观等课题进行深入的探讨。还从国际比较的角度，讨论了中国大学教学思想理论研究的现状与未来。

A Theory of Education in Medicine.

Wang Guisheng & Guan Yongchen (both editor in chief); Supervised by Pan Maoyuan. Xinjiang People's Publishing House, 1987, 658p.

This monograph written by teachers from several medical institutions of higher learning presents a first theoretical treatise on medical education in China. The book makes a study of issues of medical education in light of general principles of educational science, summarizes educational experiences, summarizes the latest research achievements, integrates general theory of education to special needs medical education, thus consolidating a theoretical basis of education in the field of medicine.

医学教育学

王桂生　关永琛　主编，潘懋元　主审.

新疆人民出版社．1987年10月第1版．658页，3.40元.

ISBN 7-228-00176-1.

这是中国第一部医学教育理论专著。由几所医学院校的教师合作写成。作者根据教育学的一般原理，研究医学教育的特殊问题，总结教育经验，吸收最新科研成果，将教育一般规律与医学教育特殊规律结合起来，从理论上概括总结了医学教育实践。

On Study in the College.

By Lin Yuqi. Xian Jiaotong University Press, 1987, 200p.

How to study in a college is a focus of the book. It introduces college students to many solutions for problems they would encounter in nine chapters. Chapter one generalizes major problems that college students may face. In Chapters two to eight, the following topics are treated; learning motivation; goals; the structure and quality of knowledge and ability that a college student should foster; self-determined study; optimization of employment of collegiate teaching forms and facilities; laws of study; thinking and logic in studying; creativity; and self-cultivation. Chapter nine is concerned with self-evaluation.

大学学习论

林毓錡.

西安交通大学出版社. 1987年12月第 1 版. 200页, 1.20元.

这本书的主题是大学生应如何学习。针对大学生在学习中遇到的问题，介绍了解决的途径。全书分九章。第一章概括阐述大学学习中会遇到的主要问题。第二至第八章分别论述学习动机、目标，大学生应形成的知识能力结构与素质，自主学习，大学教学形式及条件的优化利用，学习的规律，学习中的思维与逻辑，创造能力及自我培养。第九章阐述自我评价。

6. Moral Education for College Students

大学生德育

Ideological and Political Education of College Students.

Edited by Bureau of Higher Education in Shanghai City. Educational Sciences Publishing House, 1984, 236p.

This book expounds systematically the position and role of ideological and political education in higher education. The discussion covers the contents, stated regulations, general principles and the methods for achieving ideological and political education. It also deals with the issue of how to strengthen the cadres' contingent for ideological and political education.

高等学校学生思想政治教育

上海市高教局　主编.

教育科学出版社. 1984年7月第1版. 236页, 0.80元.

本书比较全面、系统地论述了思想政治教育在高等教育中的地位和作用，论述了高等学校中学生思想政治教育的内容、规律、原则、方法、途径以及思想政治工作干部队伍的建设等。

A Course of Ideology and Moral of College Students.
Edited by Yuli. Shanghai People's Publishing House, 1985, 278p.

Using knowledge of Marxist basic theory, ethics, pedagogy, psychology, history, this volume brings into focus some essential problems and matters of college students concerning life, ideal and morals.

大学生思想品德教程

余立　主编.
上海人民出版社. 1985年7月第1版. 278页, 1.25元.

本书运用马克思主义基本理论和伦理学、教育学、心理学、历史学等有关学科的知识，针对大学生在人生、理想、道德等方面带有普遍性、根本性的问题，进行分析、研究、阐述。

An Introduction to Ideological Education of Colleges of Arts.
By Li Xingchu. Energy Sources Publishing House, 1985, 233p.

The author focuses attention to arts college students, and out of experiences of ideological education of arts college students, makes a study of objective laws embodied in the process of formation and transformation of arts college students' ideology and moral behavior.

艺术院校学生思想教育概论

李行楚 编著.
能源出版社. 1985年9月第1版. 233页, 1.40元.

本书结合艺术院校的学生的特点，对艺术院校学生思想教育工作的实践经验加以整理和概括，探讨了艺术院校学生共产主义思想和道德行为的形成、变化和发展的规律，以及实施思想教育的规律。

An Introduction to Science of Ideological Education of College Students.
Ma Huanyou (editor in chief), Zhu Wenqi (associate editor). Beijing Post and Telecommunication College Press, 1988, 327p.

This book makes a systematic study of the following topics; ideological character and level of college students; distinction of different students groups; self-consciousness, thinking, feeling and will of college students; personality development and socialization of college students; the role and function, basic task, main content, basic methods and key ways of ideological education of college students; and personnel engaged in ideological education of college students.

大学生思想教育学概论

马焕友　主编，朱文起　副主编．
北京邮电学院出版社．1988年4月第1版．327页，1.55元．
ISBN 7-5635-0013-8．

这本书对大学生思想的特征、思想状况，不同的大学生的思想特点，大学生的自我意识、思维、情感、意志，大学生的个性发展与社会化，大学生思想教育的地位和作用、基本任务和主要内容、基本方法和主要方式以及大学生思想教育的队伍诸问题作了系统的阐述。

Ideological and Political Education of College Students in the New Period.

Huang Jinhan (editor in chief). Huazhong Normal University Press, 1988, 219p.

In this book a study is made about aspects of ideological and political education of college students in contemporary China in the age of reform and opening to the outside world. Topics include the guiding ideas for, process, principles, content and form, and methods of, ideological and political education of college students. Also attention is paid to the case of postgraduates.

新时期大学生思想政治教育

黄锦汉　主编.

华中师范大学出版社. 1988年5月第1版. 219页, 2.10元.

ISBN 7-5622-0221-4.

这本书针对中国当前开放改革形势下大学生思想政治教育的诸问题进行探讨和阐述。对大学生思想政治教育的指导思想、过程和原则、教育内容、形式和方法，研究生思想政治教育等均进行了讨论。

A Textbook of Ideology and Ethics for Universities and Colleges.
Wu Yixian (editor in chief). Fujian Education Press, 1987, 293p.

This volume is a joint product by some teachers from 16 universities and colleges. It systematically delineates formation of college-students' ideology and morals in a situation of reforming and opening to the outside world. In view of the new situation in China that is accompanying the policy of reforming and opening to the outside world and the new technological revolution, this book, using knowledge of ethics, aesthetics, sociology, psychology, pedagogy, behavioral science and humanities, makes a study of subjects such as ways to become a qualified person, selection of profession, vocational morals, patriotism, democracy and legal system, interpersonal relation, love and study, socialist humanitarianism, human value, outlook on life and ideal, beauty and aesthetic, all being studied at multiple angles.

大学思想品德教程

吴亦仙　主编.

福建教育出版社. 1987年5月第1版. 293页, 1.80元.

ISBN 7-5334-0053-4.

这本书由福建省16所高等院校部分从事思想政治理论研究和思想品德课教学的教师合作编写的。此书对中国开放改革形势下大学生思想品德的形成的现实情况做了系统的阐述。此书针对中国当前随着改革、开放和新技术革命的影响而出现的新形势，对成才的途径，专业与职业选择，职业道德，爱国主义，民主与法制，人际关系，爱情与学业，社会主义人道主义，人的价值，人生观与理想，美和审美等问题，以伦理学、美学、社会学、心理学、教育学、行为科学、人文科学的知识为基础，从各个角度进行了探讨。

A Study of Collegiate Educational Ideas.

Edited by Huazhong Technology College, Hunan University, Nanjing Navigation College. Hunan University Press, 1987, 370p.

This is a collection of papers presented at a seminar on higher educational ideas held in Changsha of Hunan province, China. Many of the papers give relatively new viewpoints, making research at various angles into educational theory and ideas as well as teaching ideas.

大学教育思想研究

华中工学院　湖南大学　南京航空学院　合编.

湖南大学出版社. 1987年12月第1版. 370页,(简精)3.20元,(精)4.20元.

ISBN 7-314-00167-7／G・24.

这是在中国湖南长沙市召开的一次高等教育思想研讨会上提出的论文汇编。在这次会上，有学术争鸣和思想的交流。许多论文有较新的见解。这些论文从不同角度，探讨了教育理论，教育、教学思想。

7. Psychology of Students

大学生心理学

University Psychology.

By Zhang Jingying. Qinghua University Press, 1986, 405p.

This is the first textbook published in China that deals with the psychology of students and teachers and of management in institutions of higher learning. It is written with a view to higher education innovation and improvement of educational quality.

大学心理学

张景莹.

清华大学出版社. 1986年9月第1版 405页, 2.30元.

本书是中国第一本研究高等院校的学生、教师和管理的心理学教材。它根据《中共中央关于教育体制改革的决定》的精神和大学教育的需要，把国内外通用的公认的心理学理论与大专院校的实际情况结合起来进行论述，从心理学的角度为高等教育改革和提高教育质量服务。全书分绪论，大学生心理，大学教师心理和管理心理四编，共十五章。

The Mentality of College Students.

By Zhang Zengjie. Xinan Normal University Press, 1986, 109p.

This selection of works by Zhang Zengjie contains the following content: general features of college students' psychology; development of thinking and feeling in adolescence; development of self-consciousness of the youth; and shaping of outlook on life among young college students.

论大学生心理

张增杰.

西南师范大学出版社. 1986年4月第1版. 109页, 0.62元.

这本集子是中国有名的心理学家张增杰教授的论文选集。它包括如下内容：一、概述——研究大学青年学生心理应着重探讨哪些问题。二、从发展心理学的观点研究大学生心理的一般特点。三、青年期思维与情感的发展。四、青年期自我意识的新发展。五、从心理学角度谈人生观的形成——大学青年学生意识倾向的核心问题。六、附录——与《论自我意识发生和发展的若干问题》一文商榷。

Adolescent Psychology.

Wang Renxin, Wang Tingfang and Luo Qixiu. Jilin Education Press, 1987, 214p.

Though this book is not a monograph dedicated to the psychology of college-students, the content of it has much to do with college students. Materials in the book derive from investigation of college students. Those readers who are interested in college-students psychology may well take this book as a worthy reference book.

青年心理学

王仁欣　王廷芳　罗杞秀.

吉林教育出版社. 1987年11月第1版　214页，1.50元.

ISBN 7-5383-0282-4.

这本书虽不是论述大学生心理的专著，但内容多与大学生有关，所用的素材常取之于对大学生的调查，例证也有许多直接利用大学生的材料。对于那些对大学生心理学有兴趣的读者来说，此书不失为有价值的参考书。

Comprehensive Assessment of Quality and Aptitude of College Students and Secondary Specialized Schools.

Yang Deguang (editor in chief). Jiangsu People's Publishing House, 1988, 253p.

In recent years, some institutions of higher education and secondary specialized schools in China are making comprehensive assessment and evaluation of moral, intellectual and physical quality of students. They intend to reflect objectively the actual conditions of students, therefore influencing more effectively the efforts for development of students, and rationalization and standardization of management and administration of schools. This book, written by teachers of institutions of higher learning and researchers of research institutes in China, makes a systematic exposition of rational, methods and application of comprehensive assessment of students' quality and aptitude.

大学中专学生素质综合测评

杨德广 主编.

江苏人民出版社，1988年6月第1版，253页，2.25元.

ISBN 7-214-00140-3.

近年来中国部分高等学校和中等专业学校对学生的德、智、体进行综合测评，比较客观地反映了学生的实际状况，有利于促进学生全面发展，有助于学校管理工作的科学化、规范化。这本书是由中国几所高等院校和研究所的教师和研究人员合写的，对于学生素质综合测评的理论、方法、应用均做了系统阐述。

8. Administration and Management

高等教育管理

Management in Higher Education Institutions.

Edited by Zhu Jiusi, Cai Keyong and Yao Qihe. Huazhong Technology College Press, 1983, 444p.

This book, in an attempt to respond to the recent interests in higher education science, not only deals with the history of higher education and management science, but also draws experiences of universities and colleges both at home and abroad, and systematically describes the theoretical and practical dimentions of management of institutions of higher learning. The book is concerned with every major field to serve practical needs of administrators in universities and colleges.

高等学校管理

朱九思　蔡克勇　姚启和　主编。

华中工学院出版社，1983年5月第1版，444页，1.70元。

本书从现在高等学校管理工作干部的实际需要出发，不仅涉及到高等学校各个主要方面的工作，而且吸收了高等教育学、高等教育发展史和管理科学的有关内容，汲取中国国内一些高等学校的经验，借鉴国外高等学校的长处，力求比较系统地阐述高等学校管理的理论和实际问题。

Management of Higher Education (two volumes).

Edited by Wang Yapu and Ying Jianzhi. East China Normal University Press, 1983, 838p.

This book focuses its attention upon aims, principles, process, system, and means of higher educational management in China. It is divided into two volumes, volume One dealing with the macro-management of higher education and the management of institutions of higher learning as a whole, and volume Two with institutional management within university or college.

高等教育管理（上、下册）

王亚朴　应坚志　主编.

华东师范大学出版社．1983年8月第1版．838页，2.50元.

本书着眼于中国高等教育，探讨高教管理的目标、原则、过程、制度、方法等有关理论和实践问题。本书分上、下两册，上册讨论高等教育的宏观管理和高校总体管理问题；下册探讨高校内部管理工作。

Administrative Management of Higher Education.

Edited by Tao Zengpian. Liaoning People's Publishing House, 1984, 344p.

The management of higher education can be conceived at two levels: one is of the manegement of higher education system, and the other is that of an institution of higher education. The former is usually called macro-management, the latter micro-management, by Chinese scholars. This book discusses the theory and objective laws in the field of macro-management of higher education.

高等教育行政管理

陶增骅　主编.

辽宁人民出版社. 1984年9月第1版. 344页, 1.65元.

高等教育管理，包括高等教育事业管理和高等学校管理两个方面，在中国教育理论界，通常称之为高等教育的宏观管理和微观管理。本书是对高等教育的宏观管理——高等教育事业的管理——的理论知识和规律的探讨。

An Introduction to University Management.
Edited by Yuli. Fudan University Press, 1985, 424p.

This book presents a study of institutional management of full-time university. Topics include governance system, administrative structure, management of teaching and research, management in ideological work, management of teachers and students, managements in physical education, health care, general affairs, financial affairs and capital construction.

大学管理概论

余立　主编.

复旦大学出版社. 1985年4月第1版. 424页, 2.05元.

本书主要研究全日制普通大学内部的管理规律。对于领导体制、管理机构、教学和科研的管理、思想政治工作的管理、教师与学生的管理、体育与卫生以及总务财务基建的管理，本书都有阐述。

An Introduction to Higher Education Management.

By Deng Xiaochun. Liaoning People's Publishing House, 1985, 444p.

This book consists of two volumes. The first volume deals with macro-management of higher education, the content of which includes planning management, legislative management, quality management, system management, governance system in the field of higher education, and research in higher education. The second discusses micro-management of higher education or management of the university and college, the content of which includes ideological work, teaching work, research work, physical education and health care work, work with postgraduates, and personnel, financial and logistic service works in the university and college.

高等教育管理概论

邓晓春.

辽宁人民出版社. 1985年5月第1版. 444页, 2.17元.

本书分上、下两篇。上篇阐述宏观高等教育管理，内容包括：高等教育的计划管理、法规管理、质量管理、系统管理、领导体制和高等教育科学研究。下篇讨论微观高等学校管理，内容包括：高校思想政治工作、教学工作、科学研究工作、体育卫生工作、研究生工作、人事工作、财务工作、后勤工作等方面的管理。

An Introduction to Teaching Management in Institutions of Higher Education.

Yin Jintong (editor in chief), Guangxi Normal University Press, 1988, 488p.

The authors of this book have rich practical experiences and theoretical knowledge of teaching administration at the university. This book, divided in ten chapters, expounds topics including teaching planning management, student status management, admission of new students, teaching material management, teaching means management, postgraduate education management, teaching personnel management, teaching management by computer and higher educational evaluation. Experiences and lessons since the founding of New China are briefly reviewed and summarized theoretically. Reforms in the field of teaching management of China's institutions of higher education in recent years are summarized, and attention is also paid to related issues abroad.

高等学校教务管理导论

阎金童　主编.

广西师范大学出版社. 1988年8月第1版. 488页, 4.80元.

ISBN 7-5633-0114-3.

这本书的作者长期从事高等学校教务管理工作，有丰富的实践经验和理论知识。全书分十章，论述了教学计划管理、学籍管理、招生与录取工作、教材管理、教学手段管理、研究生教育管理、师资管理、教务的计算机管理和高等教育评估等问题。这本书简略地回顾了新中国成立后有关工作的经验教训，介绍了近年来中国高等学校在教务管理方面的改革，对经验和教训从理论上加以总结。还注意介绍外国的有关情况。

An Introduction to Logistic Management of Institutions of Higher Education.

Sun Huaxu (editor in chief). Liaoning University Press, 1986, 374p.

This volume, is a fruit of collaboration by about twenty experts. The twenty chapters are grouped into four parts: i) the object of study, nature and rationale of science of logistic management of institutions of higher education; ii) system and personnel development for logistic management and related ideological and political work; iii) construction, planning and management of various functional departments and units of logistic service in institutions of higher education; and iv) socialization of logistic services in institutions of higher education.

高等学校后勤管理概论

孙华旭　主编.

辽宁大学出版社．1986年12月第1版．374页，2.45元．

书号：4429・037.

这是由二十多位作者合作写成的一部著作，是集体智慧的结晶。全书分二十章。内容主要为四部分：第一，高等学校后勤管理学科的研究对象、学科性质、理论的原则和方法；第二，后勤管理体制、队伍建设与思想政治工作；第三，高等学校后勤各职能部门、工作单位的建设、规划、管理；第四，关于高等学校后勤服务工作社会化。

62.

A System of Higher Educational Management Science.

Yuli and Xue Tianxiang (both editors in chief). Educational Sciences Publishing House, 1988, 326p.

Accomplished on the basis of joint research efforts of many scholars, this book makes an attempt to build up a system of higher educational management science relevant to the particular conditions in China. Its topics include: rationale of higher educational management science; system, object of study, scope and concepts of this field of study; essence, distinction and fundamental principles of higher educational management; research methods for higher educational management science; modernization of managerial measures in higher education and managing staff. The system of higher educational management in the United States is delineated for the sake of international comparison.

高等教育管理学体系

余立　薛天祥　主编.

教育科学出版社，1988年10月第1版，326页，3.00元.

ISBN 7-5041-0174-5.

这部著作是在许多学者共同研究得出的成果的基础上，经过进一步的研究整理而成。这本书试图建立具有中国特色的高等教育管理学体系，所讨论的课题有：高等教育管理学的理论基础，高等教育管理学体系、研究对象和范围、概念，高等教育管理的本质、特点、基本原则，高等教育管理学的研究方法，高等教育管理手段的现代化，高等教育的管理者。为了进行比较，还介绍了美国高等教育管理体制。

Science of Governance and Management of China's Higher Education.
Zhou Chunhua (editor in chief). Wuhan University Press, 1987, 555p.

Administration, governance and management of higher education are discussed in this book from two aspects, one being the governmental control of higher education as a whole, and the other the institutional management of an university or college. This volume has three parts: Part 1 expounds the governance by the state of higher education; Part 2 delineates the management and administration of regular institutions of higher education; Part 3 deals with the management and administration of adult higher education institutions.

中国高等教育行政管理学

周春华　主编.

武汉大学出版社，1987年5月第1版．555页，3.00元．

ISBN 7-307-00057-1.

这部著作所讨论的中国高等教育行政管理，包括国家对高等教育的行政管理和高等学校内部的行政管理。全书分三部分：第一部分论述国家对高等教育的管理。第二部分阐述普通高等学校的行政管理。第三部分论述成人高等学校的行政管理。

An Introduction to Evaluation in Higher Education.
By Chen Mokai (editor in chief). Jilin Education Press, 1988, 365p.

In China, researches in higher educational evaluation have just taken first steps in recent years. An attempt has been made in this book to expound in simple terms the theory of higher educational evaluation in an effort to establish a theoretical system of higher educational evaluation in China. The authors of this book argue that educational evaluation should be laid on the basis of the related sciences. Therefore, this book incorporates theories of education, educational economics, system and educational measurement as the theoretical basis of higher educational evaluation. Technical problems are discussed with respect to the object of evaluation, system of indices, information-obtaining methods, statistics and analysis of information, processing of evaluation result and evaluation organization, etc. In addition, there is a comparison between China and other countries in higher educational evaluation.

高等教育评价概论

陈谟开　主编.

吉林教育出版社，1988年3月第1版．365页，2.80元.

ISBN 7-5383-0363-4.

在中国，高等教育评价研究近几年来才刚刚起步。这本书力图深入浅出地阐述高等教育评价的理论，为建立具有中国特色的高等教育评价理论体系做出努力。此书著者认为，教育评价必须建立在相关学科基础之上。因此，此书在教育学理论、教育经济学理论、系统理论、教育测量理论的基础上论述高等教育评价的理论。在高等教育评价的技术方面，讨论了评价的对象、指标体系、信息获取法、信息统计分析、评价结果的处理以及评价的组织等问题。此外，还对中国与外国的高等教育评价做了比较。

Evaluation of Engineering Higher Education.

Li Hanyu (editor in chief). Zhejiang People's Publishing House, 1987, 164p.

The content of this book includes three parts: (1) Articles by researchers on educational evaluation. (2) A description of index systems, criteria and programs designed for evaluating the quality of school or discipline, and practiced in four central ministries and commissions of industry, four local governmental authorities and thirty-five engineering institutions of higher education; (3) A report on educational accreditation and assessment in the United States and Canada made by a Chinese mission on engineering higher education to the two countries.

高等工程教育评估

李汉育　主编.

浙江人民出版社．1987年5月第1版．164页，6.00元．

ISBN 7-43-00052-7.

这部书内容包括三部分：(1)研究人员撰写的教育评估的论文；(2)中国四个工业部委、四个省市、三十五所高等工业院校提出的对学校办学水平、学科办学水平和教育质量的评估指标体系、标准与方案；(3)中国高等工程教育评估考察团赴美国、加拿大考察的报告。

9. Admission and Job Assignment

招生与分配

A Prospect in the Reform of College-Entrance Examination in China.
Edited by Student-Mangement Section of State Education Commission. Higher Education Press, 1986, 359p.

This is a collection of essays presented at the Second National Seminar on College-Entrance Examination. The content includes: the core issues of reforms of college-entrance examination in China; the trend and the main aspects of reforms of college-entrance examination system; commissioned admission of students, oriented enrollment; bettering the principle of moral, intellectual and physical, or all-sided examination, and selection of the best; the practice and significance of "application on recommendation" and "admission on recommendation"; and some tentative ideas on putting in practice the standardized examination and the modernization of means for the college-entrance examination in China.

中国高考制度改革展望

国家教育委员会学生管理司　主编.
高等教育出版社. 1986年1月第1版. 359页, 2.45元.

本书系一九八四年第二届中国全国高考科研讨论会论文选编。内容包括中国高考制度改革的出发点和核心问题；高考制度改革的趋势及其涉及的主要方面；高考录取体制的变革；委托培养、定向招生改革措施的实践及其经验；进一步贯彻德智体全面考核、择优录取原则，实行推荐报考和保送入学的作法及其意义；标准化考试的内容及中国高考实行标准化考试的设想；高考手段现代化等。

10. History of Higher Education
高等教育史

A Brief History of Higher Education.

By Cai Keyong. Huazhong Technology College Press, 1982, 214p.

This book describes briefly the development of higher education in China as well as in other countries. It discusses the different developmental features in various historical stages, generalizes the trends of contemporary higher education, and studies experiences and lessons of higher educational development in the People's Republic of China.

高等教育简史

蔡克勇.

华中工学院出版社. 1982年版. 214页, 0.90元.

本书简明扼要地对中国和世界各国高等教育发展的进程进行阐述，着重分析了各个历史阶段高等教育发展的特点，总结了当代高等教育发展的趋势。

A History of Chinese Higher Education.

By Xiong Ming'an. Chongqing Publishing House, 1983, 487p.

This book contains the following topics: the relation between the development of politics, economy and productive forces on the one hand and higher education on the other; the status of higher education policies, systems, and career and ideas on educations among the faculty at each period in history.

中国高等教育史

熊明安　编著.

重庆出版社．1983年第1版．487页，1.94元.

本书主要内容包括历代政治经济和生产力的发展水平与高等教育的关系，历代高等教育的概况、方针、政策、制度、高等教育家的生平事迹及教育观点等。

The Shuyuan System of Ancient China.

By Chen Yuanhui, Yin Dexin Wang Bingzhao. Shanghai Education Press, 1981, 163p.

This book deals systematically with the origin and evolution of "shuyuan" (a kind of academy in the feudal age). It describes the organization, courses of study, regulations and systems of shuyuan, and summarizes their characteristics of teaching practices in five points.

中国古代的书院制度

陈元晖　尹德新　王炳照　编著.

上海教育出版社. 1981年12月版. 163页, 0.60元.

本书较全面地叙述了书院的起源和历代沿革，分析了各代书院的特点。作者介绍了书院的组织、书院的课程、书院的学规、书院的"讲会"制度、开讲仪式和祠祀活动、书院的经费收支，并总结出书院在数学上的五个特点。

A Research in the Shuyuan System in China.

By Zhang Zhengfan. Jiangsu Education Press, 1985, 130p.

This collection of essays describes the origin of "Shuyuan" (a type of academy in feudal ages), shuyuans of Song Dynasty, Yuan Dynasty, Ming Dynasty, Qing Dynasty. The system, regulation, scholarship, evolution and influence of the shuyuan are expounded.

中国书院制度考略

张正藩.

江苏教育出版社. 1985年版. 130页, 0.89元.

本书1981年台湾中华书局已经出版，作者回大陆后再次重排出版。本书为论文集，内容包括中国书院之起源，宋代的书院、元代的书院、明代的书院、清代的书院、宋初的四大书院、明季的东林书院，书院之特色、书院讲学与学术的关系、书院史料拾遗十个部分。本书对书院的起源、规制、演变、影响和历代著名书院的沿革情况阐述详细。

Chapter 3

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ARTICLES IN PERIODICALS

研 究 文 章 选 编

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1. Research Methods

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开展教育科学研究 探索教育规律.
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